



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/922,515	08/03/2001	Robert G. McDonald	5531-01400	8799

7590 12/02/2004
Lawrence J. Merkel
Conley, Rose, & Tayon, P.C.
P.O. Box 398
Austin, TX 78767

EXAMINER

SAIN, GAUTAM

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/922,515

Applicant(s)

MCDONALD, ROBERT G. 

Examiner

Gautam Sain

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1-1) Claims 1, 17, 20, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chatterjee et al (US 2001/0043600, filed Feb 13, 2001), in view of Huei, (US 5544357, issued Aug 6, 1996).

Regarding claim 1, 24, Chatterjee teaches a pointer storage configured to store a pointer to markup language data (ie., HTML multicast system is an example of a software executing on a CPU)(para 51); Chatterjee does not expressly teach, but Huei teaches a circuit coupled to the pointer storage, wherein the circuit is configured to parse the markup language data into one or more tokens, each token comprising one or more characters from the markup language data, wherein the circuit is configured to parse the markup language data responsive to one or more delimiters in the markup language data (ie., circuit of database accelerator using binary search, where the entries must be stored into storing units, which is broadly interpreted to be equivalent to tokens)(col 4, lines 50-58)(parsing is taught by Chatterjee, paragraph 40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee to include a circuit of database accelerator using binary

search as taught by Huei, providing the benefit of a database manager running faster with an accelerator including a key memory for storing map associating record key values to record address values (Huei, col 1, lines 46-51, col 2, lines 30-35).

Regarding claims 17, 40. Chatterjee teaches an interface circuit coupled to receive software-generated commands, wherein the interface circuit is coupled to the circuit (ie., web browser)(fig 3, item 306; summary section).

1-2) Claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chatterjee et al (US 2001/0043600, filed Feb 13, 2001), in view of Huei, (US 5544357, issued Aug 6, 1996), further in view of Macfarlane et al (US 2001/0042081, filed Dec 19, 1997).

Regarding claim 2, 25, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches one or more delimiters are whitespace (ie., whitespace...)(paragraph 59, 75).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include whitespace as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of parsing markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claim 3, 26. Chatterjee in view of Huei teaches the circuit is configured to generate a type for each of the tokens, wherein the type is dependent upon at least one of the delimiters delimiting the token (ie., determining a type of

application; examiner broadly interprets that determining a type is equivalent to generating it)(para 57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include determine a type of application as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding 4, 27, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the type is an element name if the beginning delimiter is a less than character followed by a second character which is not an exclamation point character, a question mark character, or a forward slash character (ie., slash character before tag name)(paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include a slash character as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claim 5, 28, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the type of a first token which is a next token after an element name is an attribute name if the beginning delimiter of the first token is whitespace (ie., whitespace...)(paragraph 59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include whitespace as taught by

Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claim 6, 29, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the type of a second token which is the next token after an attribute name is an attribute value if the beginning delimiter of the second token is an equal sign character (ie., slash character before tag name is equivalent to having an equal signs since these are mere features of any programming language and are well known and established in the art)(paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include an equal sign as suggested by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 7, 30, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the type is an instruction if the beginning delimiter is a less than character followed by a question mark character (ie., slash character before tag name is equivalent to having a less than character followed by a question mark character since these are mere features of any programming language and are well known and established in the art)(paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include a less than character followed by a question mark character as suggested by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an

improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 8, 31, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the type is an end element if the beginning delimiter is a less than character followed by a forward slash character (ie., slash character before tag name)(paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include a slash character as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 9, 32, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the type is a comment if the beginning delimiter is a less than character followed by an exclamation point character followed by two dash characters (ie., a less than character followed by an exclamation point character followed by two dash character are mere feature of any programming languages and are well known and established in the art; slash character before the tag name is similar with a broad interpretation of the claim language)(paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include characters in combination including slash as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 10, 33, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the type is an entity if the beginning delimiter is an ampersand character (ie., an ampersand character is mere feature of any programming languages and are well known and established in the art; slash character before the tag name is similar with a broad interpretation of the claim language)(paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include characters in combination including slash as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 11, 34, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the type is a declaration if the beginning delimiter is a less than character followed by an exclamation point character followed by one or more characters which are not two dashes immediately following the exclamation point character (ie., an ampersand character is mere feature of any programming languages and are well known and established in the art; slash character before the tag name is similar with a broad interpretation of the claim language)(paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include characters in combination including slash as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 13, 36. Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches a table coupled to the circuit, the table comprising a plurality of entries, wherein each of the plurality of entries is configured to store a pointer to a software routine and corresponds to one of the types generated by the circuit (ie., an HTML document is produced and sends an HTTP request for document to a server)(paragraph 102).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include an HTML document that is produced and sent in response to HTTP request by a server as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of parsing markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 14, 37, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches an interface circuit coupled to receive software-generated commands, wherein the interface circuit is coupled to the circuit, and wherein, in response to a command requesting a pointer corresponding to a token, the interface circuit is configured to return the pointer from the entry of the table which corresponds to the type of the token (ie., an HTML document is produced and sends an HTTP request for document to a server, where an HTML document is equivalent to a token)(paragraph 102).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include an HTML document is produced and sends an HTTP request for document to a server, where an HTML

document is equivalent to a token as taught by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 16, 39. Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches one of the delimiters is an end of file indication (ie., slash character before tag name is equivalent to having an end of file indication and are mere features of any programming language and are well known and established in the art)(paragraph 8; fig 5, item 100).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include a slash as an end of file indicator as suggested by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 18, 41. Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches in response to a first command which supplies a pointer to markup language data, the interface circuit is configured to cause the pointer storage to update with the pointer supplied by the first command (ie., HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document)(paragraph 8, fig 5, item 150).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document as

suggested by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 19, 42. Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches in response to a second command, the circuit is configured to parse the next token in the markup language data (ie., HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document)(paragraph 8, fig 5, item 150).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document as suggested by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 20, 43. Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches in response to a third command, the circuit is configttred to supply a pointer to the next token in the markup language data (ie., HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document)(paragraph 8, fig 5, item 150).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document as suggested by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of paring markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 21, 44. Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches the circuit is configured to update the pointer after the token has been delivered, to point to the next character in the markup language data after the end delimiter of the token (ie., HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document)(paragraph 8, fig 5, item 150).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document as suggested by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of parsing markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 22, 45, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches a table coupled to the circuit, the table comprising a plurality of entries, wherein each of the plurality of entries is configured to store a string of one or more characters comprising a keyword, and wherein, the circuit is configured to detect whether or not a first token parsed from the markup language data matches one of the keywords in the table (ie., HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document; user submits request to server to request a search based on criteria)(paragraph 8, fig 5, item 150; fig 2, items 21-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the pared document and user submits request to server to request a search based on criteria as suggested by

Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of parsing markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 23, 46, Chatterjee in view of Huei does not expressly teach, but Macfarlane teaches an interface circuit coupled to receive soAware-generated commands, wherein the interface circuit is coupled to the circuit, and wherein, in response to a command corresponding to the first token, the interface circuit is configured to return an indication of the entry storing the keyword which matches the first token (ie., HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the parsed document; user submits request to server to request a search based on criteria)(paragraph 8, fig 5, item 150; fig 2, items 21-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei to include HTML processed by the server and client where on execution on browser and marked on the parsed document and user submits request to server to request a search based on criteria as suggested by Macfarlane, providing the benefit of an improved method of parsing markup language documents and compressing them (Macfarlane, title; para 14, 15).

1-2) Claims 12, 15, 35, 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chatterjee et al (US 2001/0043600, filed Feb 13, 2001), in view of Huei, (US 5544357, issued Aug 6, 1996), further in view of Macfarlane et al (US 2001/0042081, filed Dec 19, 1997), further in view of Levy et al (US 6317803, filed Nov 30, 1998).

Regarding claims 12, 35. Chatterjee in view of Huei and Macfarlane does not expressly teach, but Levy teaches the type is an abnormality if the token is not recognized by the circuit (ie., returning error commands upon an error in the execution; examiner interprets abnormality detection as equivalent to error handling)(col 11, lines 11-15) .

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei and Macfarlane to include returning error commands upon an error in the execution as taught by Levy, providing the benefit of an improved need for integrating components in an integrated circuit design (Levy, col 2, lines 50-60).

Regarding claims 15, 38. Chatterjee in view of Huei and Macfarlane does not expressly teach, but Levy teaches the circuit is configured to detect an invalid character within the markup language data and is configured to signal an abnormality in response to the detecting (ie., returning error commands upon an error in the execution; examiner interprets abnormality detection as equivalent to error handling)(col 11, lines 11-15) .

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chatterjee in view of Huei and Macfarlane to include returning error commands upon an error in the execution as taught by Levy, providing the benefit of an improved need for integrating components in an integrated circuit design (Levy, col 2, lines 50-60).

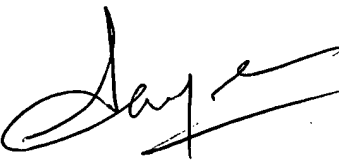
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gautam Sain whose telephone number is 571-272-4096. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 571-272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GS
GS


SANJIV SHAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER